



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DR. ADOLF GERSTÄCKER, professor of zoölogy in the University of Greifswald, died on July 20th, at the age of 67 years.

DR. GUSTAV VON GROFE, professor of mathematics in the University of Dorpat, died recently at the age of 47 years.

MR. JOSEPH THOMPSON, one of the most distinguished and successful of modern African explorers, died on August 7th, at the age of 37.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

FEW realize the great work done at the University of Kansas along scientific lines. To-day, as happens every summer, several expeditions are in the field collecting for the enrichment of the university museums and laboratories. Professor S. W. Williston is spending his second vacation in the Bad Lands of Wyoming. Last summer he returned to the University richly rewarded for his summer's work by valuable specimens which were described by him during the year in the Kansas University Quarterly. Also under his direction, but not personal supervision, a party has been at work in the cretaceous deposits of western Kansas and eastern Colorado. Professor E. Haworth has been constantly busy in directing the Geological Survey of the State; this work being done in connection with the State Irrigation Survey. Last summer Professor Haworth completed a stratigraphical survey of the southeastern portion of the State. L. L. Dyche, curator for the zoölogical museums, is with the Peary Relief Expedition as chief naturalist. Professor Dyche hopes to secure many valuable specimens of Arctic mammals. Last season Professor Dyche was with the party on board the ill-fated *Miranda*. He had secured a large amount of material, all of which was lost when the vessel went down. Another expedition which goes out each summer is that from the Department of Entomology. This season collections for this department are

being made in northern Wyoming. Last year the summer was spent in New Mexico. But it is not alone in natural history that advances are being made. Along every other line work is being done. The physics and electrical engineering department has taken possession of the new building just completed which is to be devoted to the study of electricity. It is true that rare advantages are given the Kansas students of science in natural proximity to the great collecting regions of the west. But these rare advantages might have been allowed to remain undeveloped had not early in the history of Kansas a teacher been found who possessed in the highest degree the rare quality of being not only an enthusiast himself, but also a teacher capable of arousing enthusiasm in others. This teacher was Francis H. Snow, first professor of natural history, then professor of botany and entomology, and now Chancellor of the University. To him Kansas owes more than to any one man for the upbuilding of her great University. He laid the foundation for the great entomological collections now only second in size and value to those of Harvard; for the famous Kansas collection of mounted mammals; for the geological and paleontological museums, and for the excellent herbarium. But it is as Chancellor of the University that perhaps his most noticeable work has been done. Since 1890, when he was placed in the president's chair, the institution has doubled in size of equipment, number of students and power in the State. The standard of scholarship has been raised, and the University has been placed in the front rank of State Universities. X.

The Botanical Gazette states that on account of serious financial difficulties and a distrust of the progressive and enlightened educational policy of President John, the trustees of De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, have forced the resignation of the president and set about a return to

the old paths. The department of biology having been founded by Dr. John was among the first to suffer. It was summarily abolished, the announcement being made without previous warning only the day before commencement. From a professor of zoölogy and one of botany at the beginning of the last college year, the instructional force is reduced to a single tutor, who is expected to give instruction in the elements of both sciences.

THE Board of Trinity College, Dublin, while declining to grant permission to women to attend lectures and examinations at the College, have offered, on certain conditions, to conduct examinations for special certificates.

THE Regents of the State University have voted to confer the university degree, M. D., only after one year's post-graduate study subsequent to receiving the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, and only on candidates who have spent not less than four years' total study in accredited medical schools.—*Medical Record.*

PROF. J. W. JUDD has been appointed successor of Huxley as Dean of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

THE chair of surgery in the University of Breslau, vacant through the death of Prof. Trendlenburg, which was declined by Prof. Mikulicz, has now been offered Dr. Schede, of Eppendorf General Hospital, Hamburg.

DR. RUDOLF METZNER, of Freiburg, has been called to the chair of physiology in the University of Basel, in the place of Professor Miescher, who has retired.

DR. EMIL YUNG has been made professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy in the University of Genf as successor to Karl Vogt.

DR. HANS PECHMANN has received a call to a professorship of chemistry in the University of Tübingen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BUREAU FOR ZOÖLOGY.

ON January 1st, 1895, there will be established in Zurich, Switzerland, an International Bibliographical Bureau for Zoölogy and comparative Anatomy. This Bureau is being organized on the broadest foundations and will be strictly international in character. There are already a number of committees in the more important countries of the world, and it is to be hoped that the organization will soon be entirely complete. In this country there is a committee nominated by the 'Society of Naturalists.' In France the organization is quite complete, and may serve as a model of what we still need in this country. In the first place there is an influential central committee in Paris.* In connection with this body is a corps, 'Associate Members.' The function of the 'Membres Associés' is to exercise direct local influence in such emergencies as require it. For example, it is proposed to issue an appeal to all publishing societies, asking them to send in to the central Bureau their publications for the purpose of recording the zoölogical observations which they contain. From the very outset of our undertaking it became evident that scientific societies would in general be glad to respond to such an appeal, but that there were considerable difficulties in the way of relying unconditionally upon this coöperation. A preliminary canvass was undertaken among the leading Paris societies, which showed conclusively that both learned societies and publishing firms were most willing to coöperate, but that they would have to have the matter properly brought to their notice by persons devoted to the movement; a mere general appeal might easily go unnoticed, and thus important works never reach the Bureau.

* See the 'Rapport de M. Bouvier, Mem. Soc. Zool. de France,' 1895, 1er fasc.